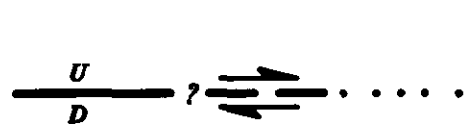


Base: U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Seaside quadrangle, photorevised 1968

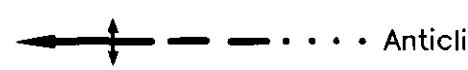
EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS



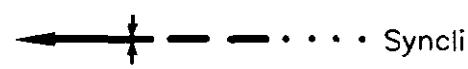
High-angle fault — solid where fault is well-defined, dashed where approximately located or poorly defined, dotted where concealed, queried where questionably located. Relative vertical movement shown by U and D (U=upthrown side, D=downthrown side). Arrows indicate relative movement.



Thrust fault — solid where fault is well-defined, dashed where approximately located or poorly defined, dotted where concealed, queried where questionably located. Saw teeth on upper plate.



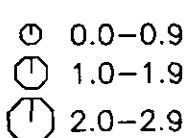
Fold axis — solid where well-defined, dashed where approximately located or poorly-defined, dotted where concealed. Arrow on axial trace indicates direction of plunge.



Syncline



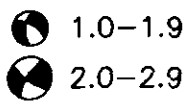
Quaternary deformation locality



Earthquake magnitude



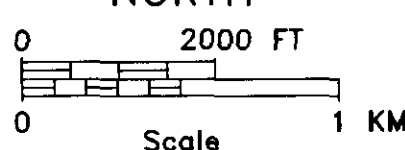
Estimated horizontal error in hypocenter location (km)



Fault plane solution from first-motion studies

QUATERNARY DEFORMATION LOCALITIES

- Marine terrace deposits with approximately 2 m of cumulative offset along a narrow fault zone (down to the east) that strikes approximately N. 50° W., dips 70° NE. (Dupré, 1990b)
- Thrust faulted marine terrace deposits with estimated 15–20 m of throw (up to the south) along eastern extension of Sylvan thrust; terrace deposits tilted approximately N. 65° W., dip 28° NE. (Dupré, 1990b)
- Near-vertical fault splay of Chupines fault zone exposed in trench; stratigraphic relationships and soil profiles suggest Holocene displacement (Vaughan and others, 1991)
- Continental deposits ("Paso Robles Formation") cut by branch of Chupines fault exposed in trench; fault strikes east-west and dips vertical (Bowen, 1980)
- Possible hydrogeologic barrier along buried trace of Hatton Canyon fault (Oliver, 1991)
- Landslide deposits offset by near-vertical trace of Hatton Canyon fault
- Fluvial terrace remnant strikes N. 62° W., dips 22° NE. along Hatton Canyon fault zone
- Fluvial terrace deposits south of Navy fault tilted 15° NE.
- Fluvial terrace deposits offset approximately 1 m along fault of Navy zone that strikes approximately N. 22° W., dips 65° NE. (see Figure 3)
- Series of resistant ridges in fluvial terrace deposits strike N. 20–30° W. suggest that terrace deposits have been sheared; deposits appear to be truncated on the southwest by fault of Berwick Canyon zone (Clark and others, 1974)
- Fluvial terrace deposit strikes N. 50° W., dips 18° NE. within Tulareitos fault zone (see Figure 9)
- Fluvial terrace remnant faulted against steeply dipping Monterey Formation by an echelon fault of Laureles zone that strikes N. 38° W.



Contour interval = 20 Ft

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FAULTS AND EPICENTERS: SEASIDE 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE

For: QUATERNARY FAULTING OF THE GREATER MONTEREY AREA, CALIF.
94-71-0230 December 1994 PLATE 3

STAAL, GARDNER & DUNNE, INC. Geotechnical, Hydrogeological & Environmental Consultants